

How to prevent earthquakes [take three or so...]

Earthquakes are a real problem in japan and california, and under the sea too in the indian ocean, and in many other places as well. how do we stop them?

I suppose we could wait until there are tremors, then hold the earth together, but how would we do this? if the earthquake was spotted coming then we could stop it if we held the earth together, yes?

Now, i suppose we could heat the land, thereby 'gluing it together' in a way. if we were to use liquid graphite, we could dump it onto and into the earthquake and see it held together. but that would mean keeping liquid graphene at every intersection over the radius of the protected zone, so that is too expensive. but, that is someone else's idea anyways...

What we need is a plastics! if we were to build plastic silos all over the place, keeping them liquid, we could pour it into the hole and all over the place as soon as we get a tremor. but, this is not very strong, so maybe something else is in order?

How about we try to observe how the earthquake works? if we were to see that it is tectonic plates under the earth hitting together, it is a pressure that reaches up and splits the earth?

 **Quote** by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake>

*An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the **result** of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. The seismicity, seismism or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time.*

*Earthquakes are measured using observations from seismometers. **The moment** magnitude is the most common scale on which earthquakes larger than approximately 5 are reported for the entire globe. The more numerous earthquakes smaller than magnitude 5 reported by national seismological observatories are measured mostly on the local magnitude scale, also referred to as the Richter scale. These two scales are numerically similar over their range of validity. Magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes are mostly almost imperceptible or weak and magnitude 7 and over potentially cause serious damage over larger areas, depending on their depth. The largest earthquakes in historic times have been of magnitude slightly over 9, although there is no limit to the possible magnitude. The most recent large earthquake of magnitude 9.0 or larger was a 9.0 magnitude earthquake in Japan in 2011 (as of March 2014), and it was the largest Japanese earthquake since records began. Intensity of shaking is measured on the modified Mercalli scale. The shallower an earthquake, the more damage to structures it causes, all else being equal.[1]*

*At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and sometimes displacement of **the ground**. When the epicenter of a large earthquake is located offshore, the seabed may be displaced sufficiently to cause a tsunami. Earthquakes can also trigger landslides, and occasionally volcanic activity.*

*In its most general sense, **the word** earthquake is used to describe any seismic event — whether natural or caused by humans — that generates seismic waves. Earthquakes are caused mostly by rupture of geological faults, but also by other events such as volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. An earthquake's point of initial rupture is called its focus or hypocenter. The epicenter is the point at ground level directly above the hypocenter.*

So, we need to stop this tremor from coming up to us. if we were to detect this release of energy, we could predict where the earthquake would hit, as we do already.

If we were to observe this release of energy, it is electromagnetism gone wrong, as everything in physics is electromagnetism, yes? if we were to capture this energy, we could place huge machines under the earth's crust to absorb the 'friction.' we could do this by creating a machine that absorbs friction - like a battery? batteries will suck all the energy up, and divert it elsewhere. this would be like a dam, that catches the water and then allows it to seep out slowly? but, the question remains how...

If we were to observe a few of those noise balls things, where the balls bounce up and down over a speaker, we could see the waves hit the chamber from all sides, and watch the balls bounce around and let equal energy back to the center of the earth. if the balls captured some of this energy, and released it in other directions, then there would be no problem in an area with this protection.

This would resemble, in effect, an electric fence that diverts all the energy sideways and hopefully back down, except without the constant fencing. if the fence absorbed the pressure, with huge graphite balls, right under the city center, then they would push the seismic waves coming up away from the chamber and city center. i am not sure the size required, nor the amount and weight of balls...

Now, if the balls were to redirect this energy, it will escalate far outside the city center.

So, can waves be redirected? that is the whole idea of waves - they are energy going in one way, and other waves may influence them, as they do on the beach.

Global warming again.

The [best way](#) to cure global warming is prevention, but, it is already too late to prevent most of the damage done. so, we need a cure, yes? what sort of cure would work?

Planting more trees will use up more [carbon dioxide](#), but that is too slow. we need something fast!

How about we find a way to split the one oxygen molecule from the whole thing, it will deteriorate into something else, but what? that would make carbon monoxide, which is worse, and, i think adding a oxygen atom to a bit of carbon dioxide makes ozone or something. so we need to add oxygen atoms to the carbon dioxide, but how?

Well, we could [start](#) at the factories. if they pump out this rubbish, they could easily join it with another oxygen atom, by, getting a the carbon dioxide to be super heated, using more energy, it will merge with more oxygen atoms hopefully and produce ground level ozone. this would mean that the dioxide is becoming ozone, and, ozone is cool, so heating it up will make it more comely to the oxygen atoms, yes?

Pokemons!

Okay, i just got off the candle, and have news. basically, you can [create your own](#) faeries to play with by placing something symbolic of the type of faerie you want to create into a glass jar and seal it for a week or a few days more than a week.

When you open the jar, your faerie will escape and play with you. i have no idea of the type of mayhem they really want to cause, but, i am sure you can see the faerie in the candle light if you do it right before you seal the jar. remember, flickering or dancing is a yes from the candle to any question🍀, and nothing for a while is a no.